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(54) **MICRO-ELECTROMECHANICAL VOLTAGE
TUNABLE CAPACITOR AND AND FILTER
DEVICES**

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H01L 21/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **361/287**; 257/415; 334/14

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 361/287;
334/14; 257/415
See application file for complete search history.

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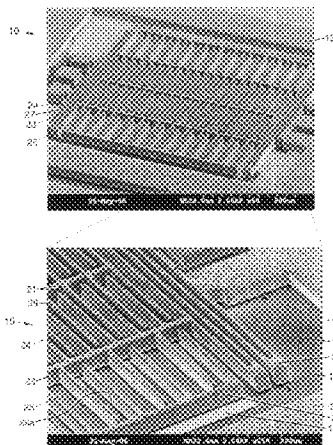
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed are one-port and two-port voltage-tunable micro-electromechanical capacitors, switches, and filter devices. High aspect-ratio metal micromachining is used to implement very high quality factor (Q) tunable and fixed capacitors, fixed inductors, and low insertion loss tunable and fixed bandpass LC filters. The tunable capacitors can move in the plane of the substrate by the application of DC voltages and achieve greater than 100% of tuning. A combination of low-loss substrate and highest conductivity metal is used to achieve record high Q and low insertion loss at radio frequencies. The disclosed tunable capacitor structure can also be used as a micromechanical switch.

17 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



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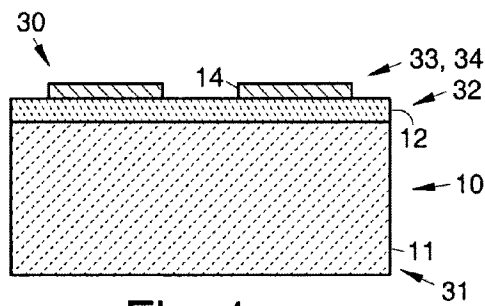


Fig. 1a

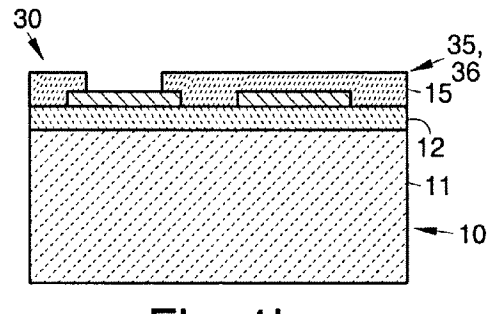


Fig. 1b

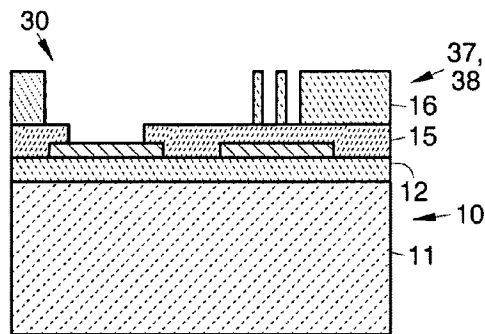


Fig. 1c

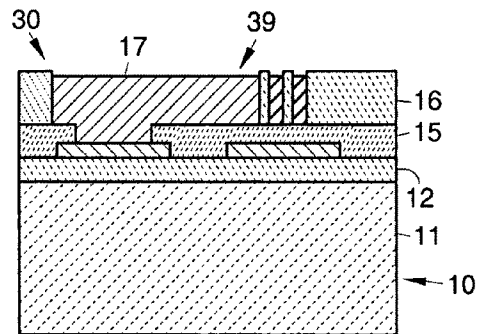


Fig. 1d

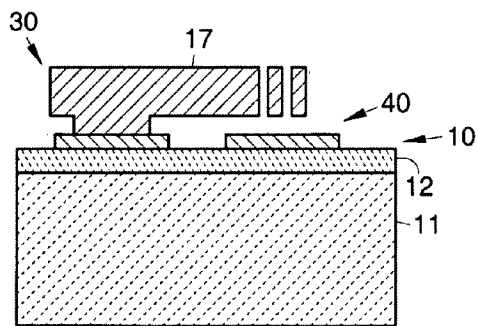


Fig. 1e

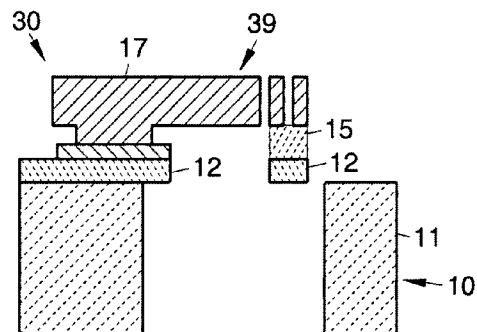


Fig. 1e'

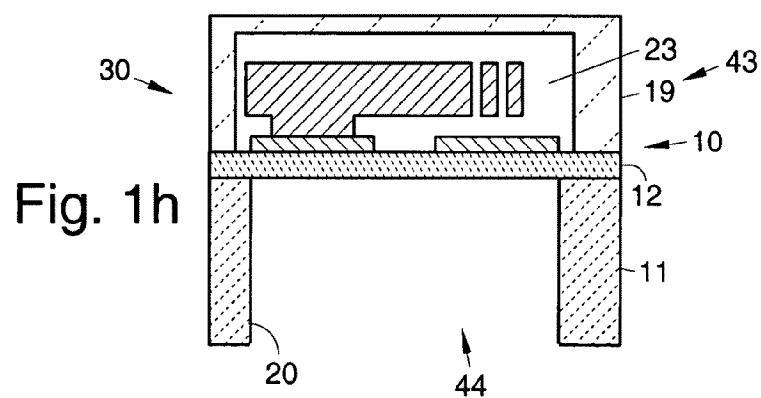
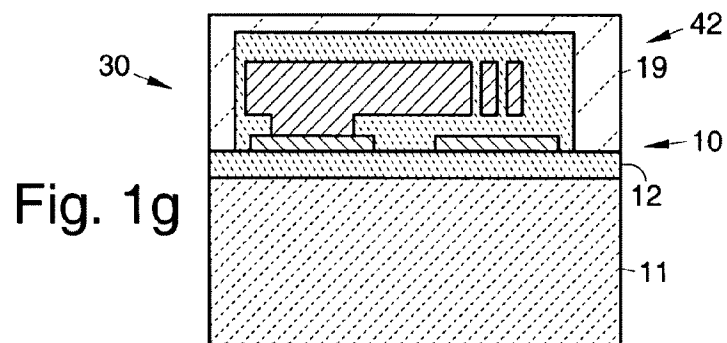
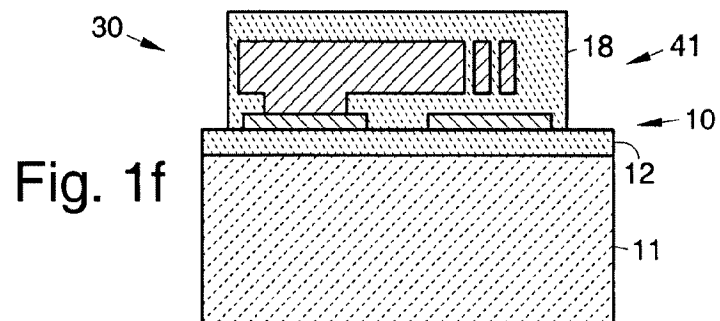
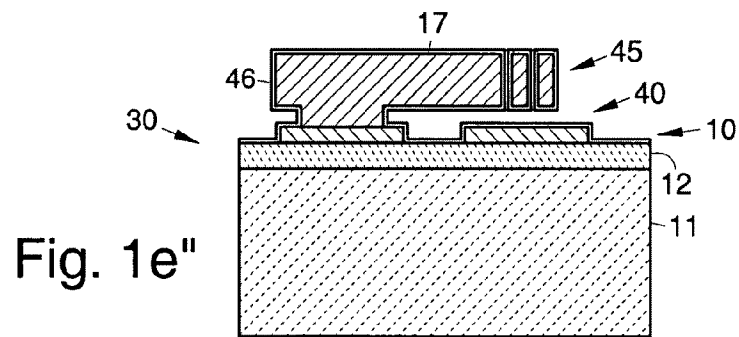


Fig. 2a

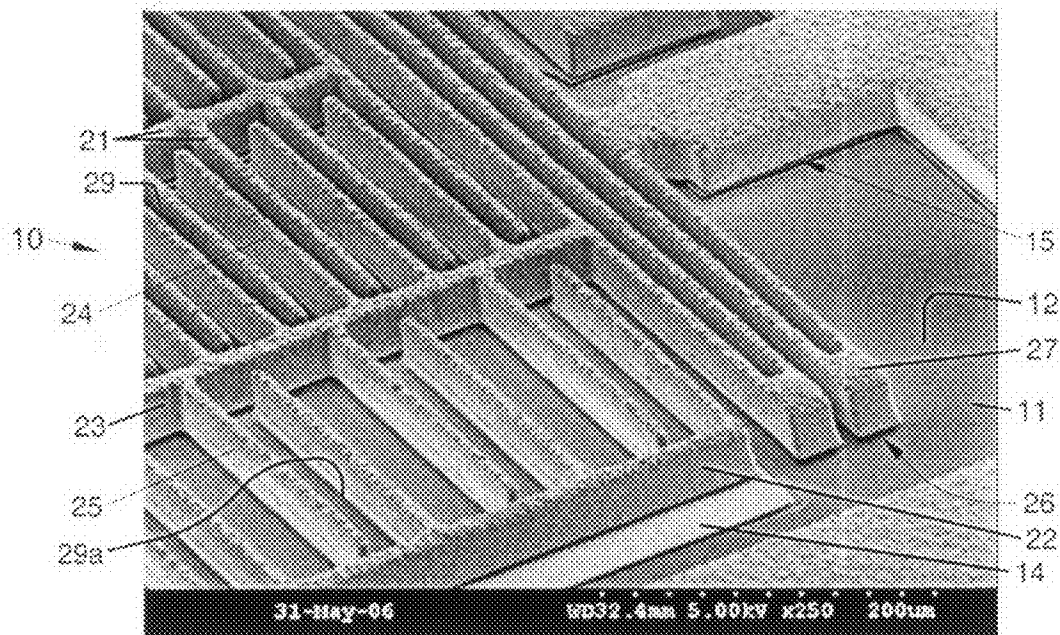
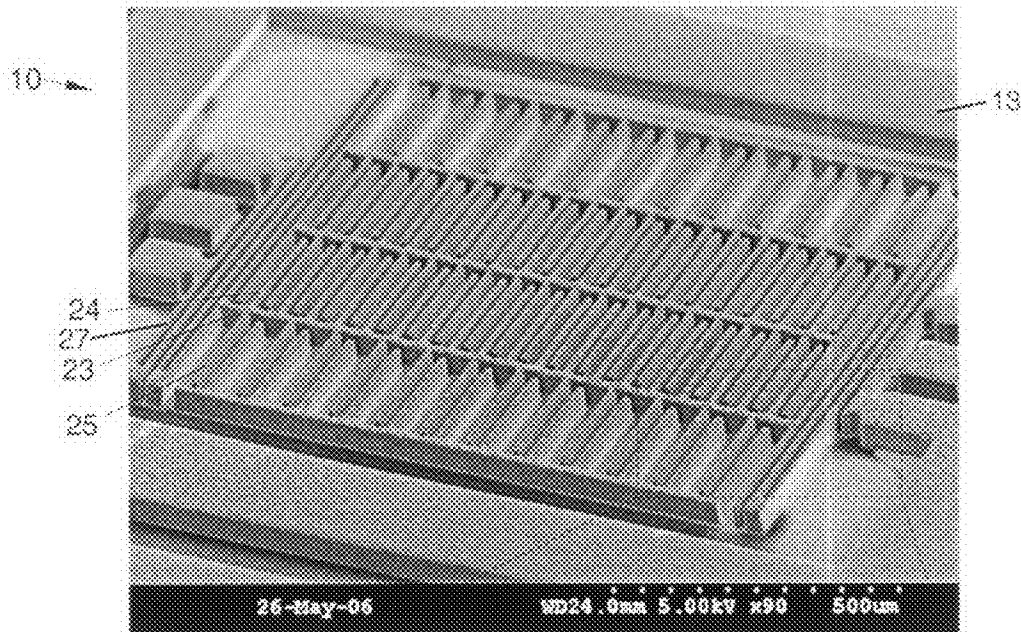


Fig. 2a'

Fig. 2b

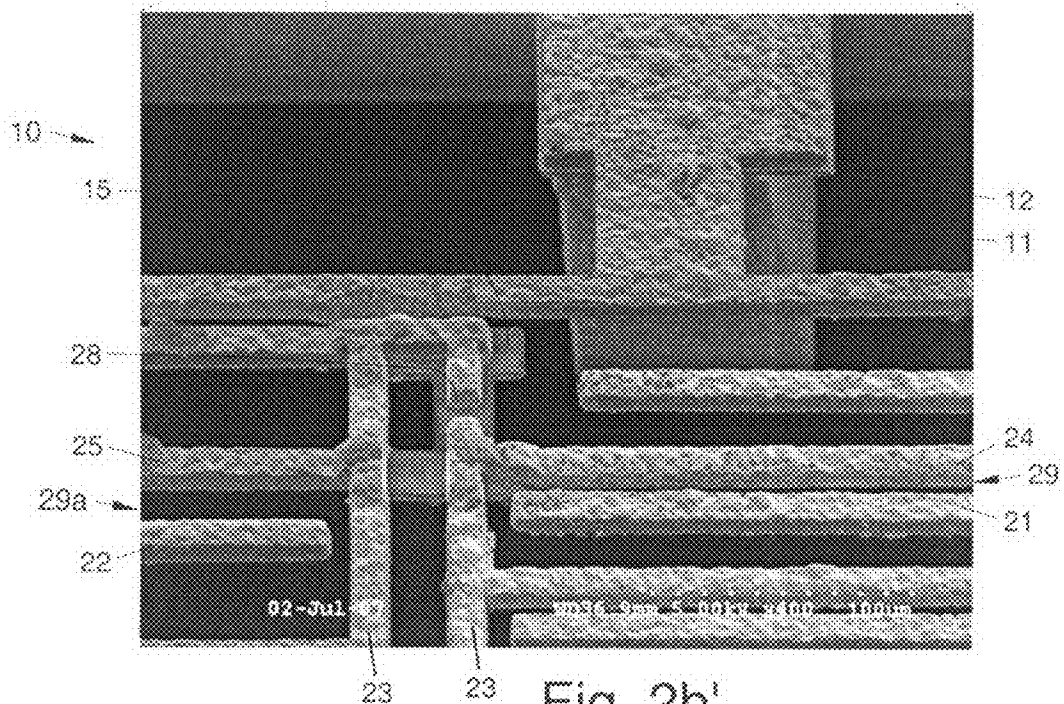
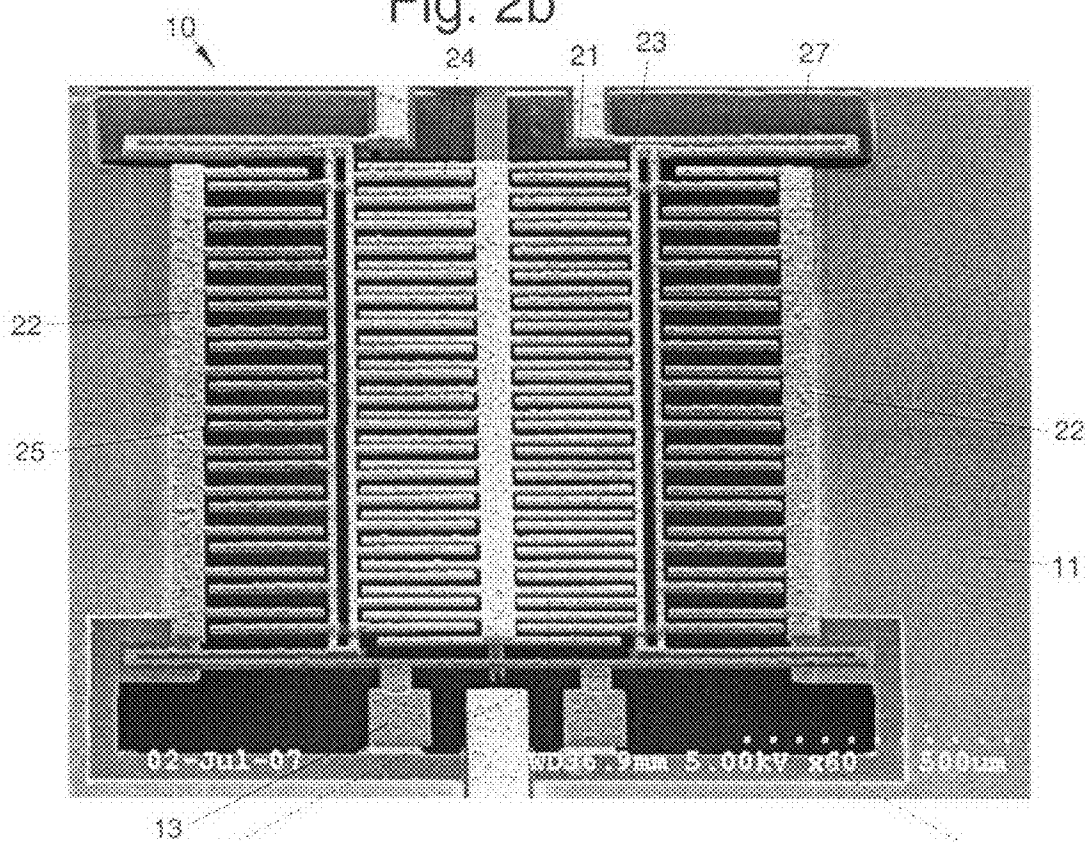


Fig. 2b'

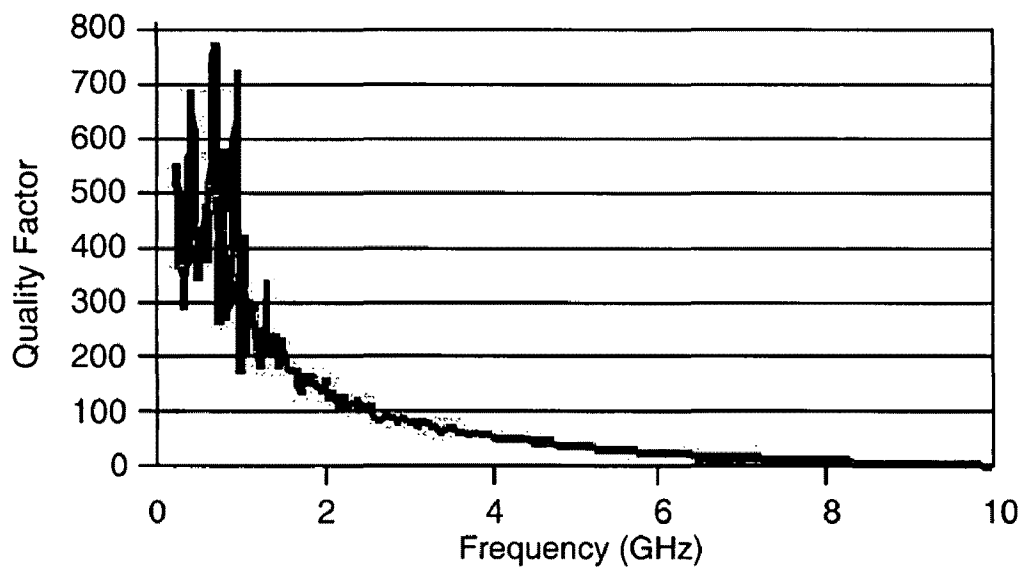


Fig. 3

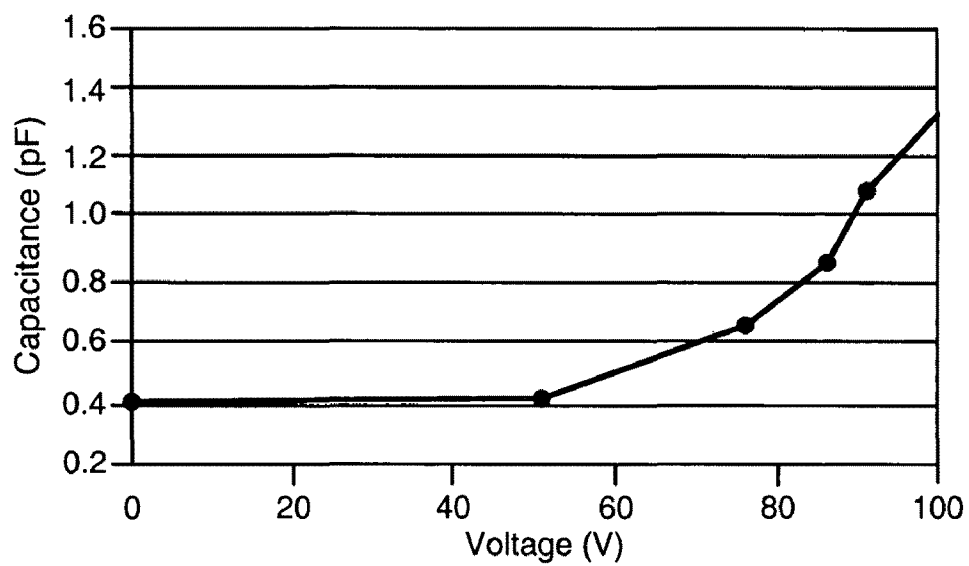
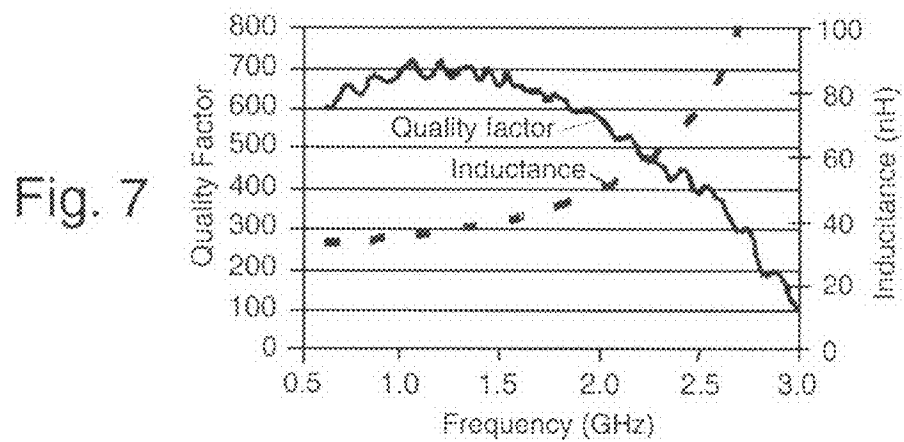
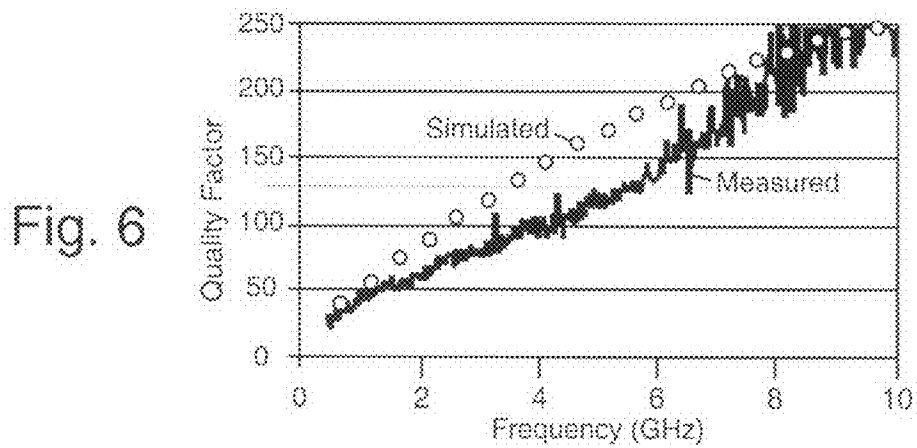
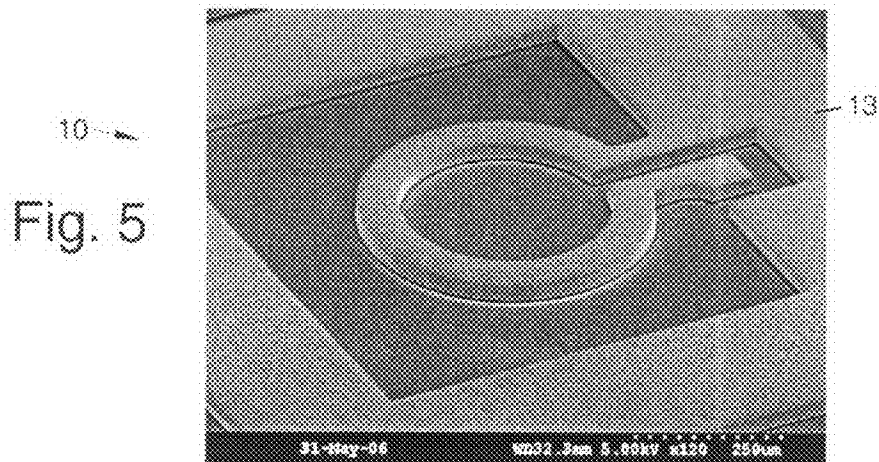
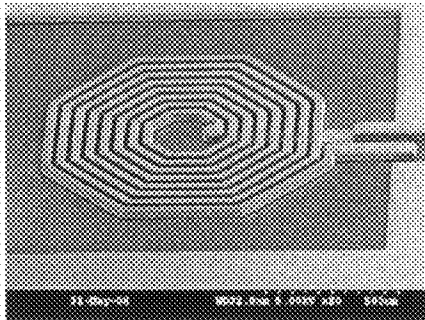
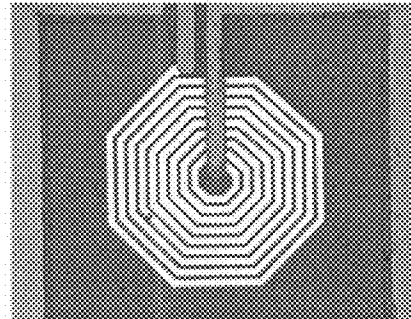


Fig. 4





10 Fig. 8a



10 Fig. 8b

Fig. 9

10

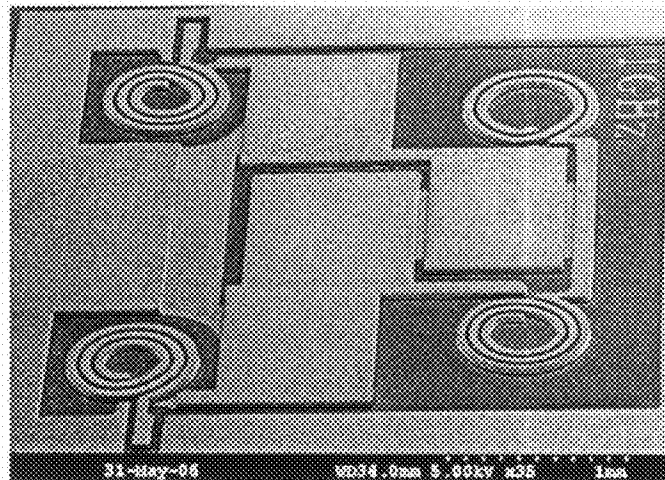
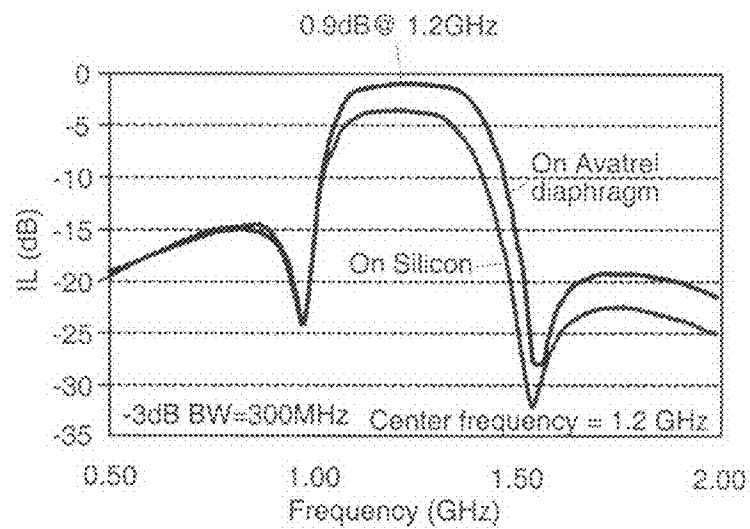


Fig. 10



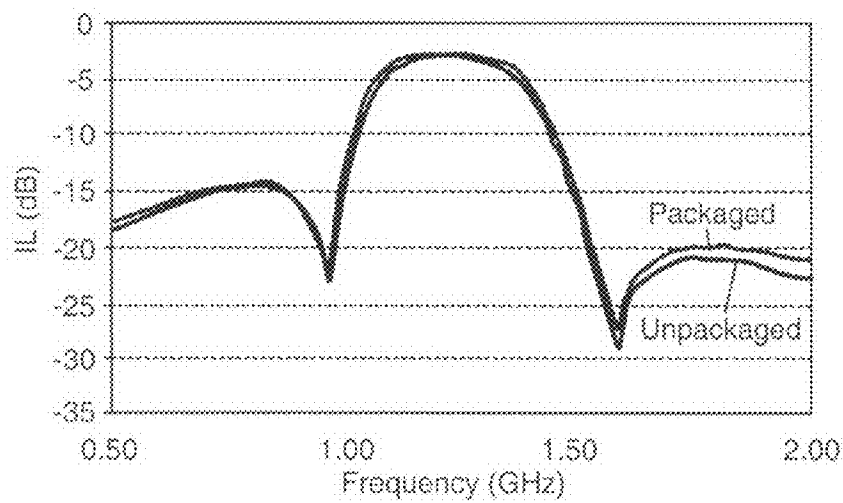
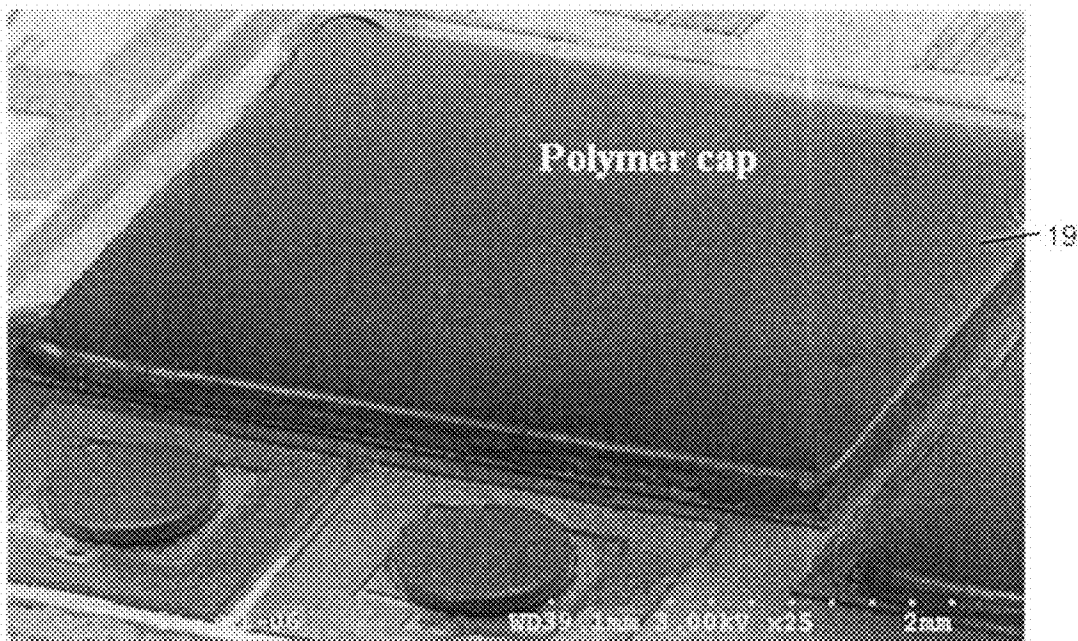


Fig. 11

10

Fig. 12



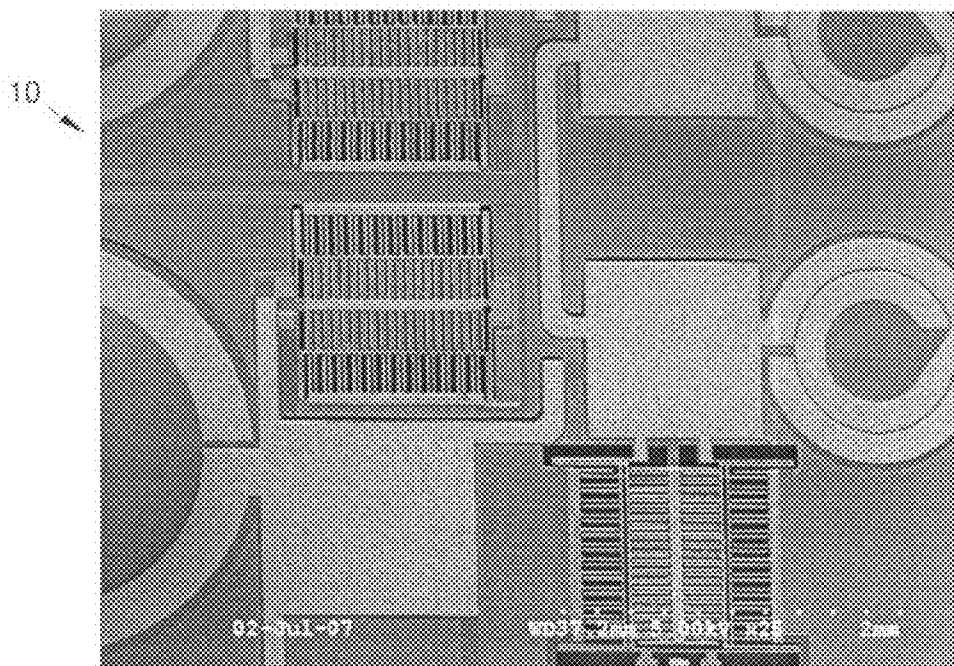


Fig. 13

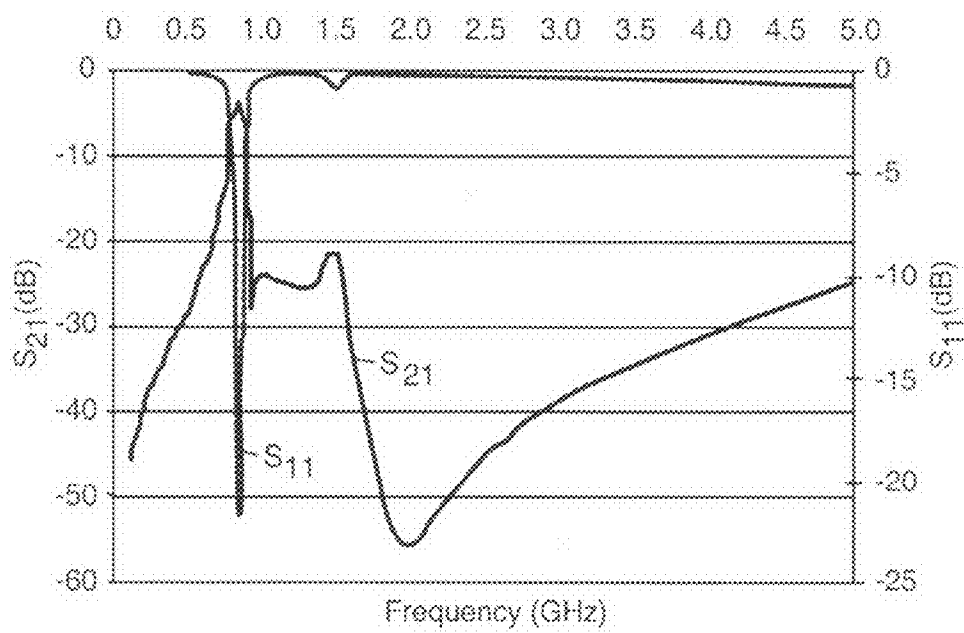


Fig. 14

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MICRO-ELECTROMECHANICAL VOLTAGE TUNABLE CAPACITOR AND AND FILTER DEVICES

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to copending U.S. provisional application entitled "HERMETICALLY SEALED SILVER MICRO-STRUCTURES FOR RF FILTERS AND PASSIVES" having Ser. No. 60/868,822, filed Dec. 6, 2006.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

This invention was made with government support under agreement ECS-0348286 awarded by the National Science Foundation. The Government has certain rights in the invention.

BACKGROUND

The present invention relates to microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) tunable capacitors, switches and filter devices.

MEMS-based RF components are leading candidates for cellular front-end modules that need to support an increasing number of frequency bands and communication standards. Currently, most of the high-Q bandpass filters used in cellular modules are realized using off-chip, acoustic-resonant components, such as SAW devices. While SAW filters offer very low insertion loss (IL) and high quality factor (Q), they cannot be tuned, and therefore many transmit and receive SAW filters are needed to cover multiple frequency bands. Also, off-chip components must interface with integrated electronics at the board level, which introduces additional loss and creates a bottleneck to miniaturization of these modules.

Integrated single chip solutions to cellular modules are therefore desirable. Tunable MEMS LC filters can be prime candidates for multi-band cellular application if they meet the desired band specification in terms of insertion loss, out of band rejection, and Q. To increase the Q of an LC filter while maintaining low insertion loss, high Q tunable one-port and two-port (isolated) capacitors and inductors are needed. To date, lumped-element filters have failed to show tunable integrated solutions with low insertion loss in the UHF range (300 MHz-3 GHz) due to the fact that the loaded quality factors (Q) of on-chip inductors and capacitors (fixed and/or tunable) have not been adequately high. The required component Q to achieve small-bandwidth UHF filters with low insertion loss is greater than 100.

Although distributed filters have been shown at frequencies >5 GHz [S. Park, K. Y. Lee, and G. M. Rebeiz, "Low-loss 5.15-5.70-GHz RF MEMS switchable filter for wireless LAN applications," *IEEE Transaction of Microwave Theory and Technique*, vol. 54, no. 11, pp. 3931-3939, November 2006], the size of such filters in the UHF range would be much larger (>10x) than the alternative lumped element filters. Also, the majority of reported tunable filters use an array of switched capacitors or other discrete tuning methods [see, G. K. Fedder and T. Mukherjee, "Tunable RF and analog circuits using on-chip MEMS passive components," *IEEE International Solid-State Circuits Conference (ISSCC '05)*, San Francisco, Calif., pp. 390-391, February 2005] to achieve frequency tuning. Continuous tuning, on the other hand, offers the additional benefit of adjusting the frequency response to account for any fabrication inaccuracies.

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Thus, there is a need for improved tunable passives and filter devices for use in RF integrated circuits. To overcome the shortcoming of the prior art passives and LC filters, an improved design and micro-fabrication method for tunable and fixed inductors and tunable capacitors is necessary.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The various features and advantages of the present invention may be more readily understood with reference to the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate like structural elements, and in which:

FIGS. 1a-h illustrate exemplary surface micromachining fabrication methods for producing high aspect-ratio tunable and fixed silver passives;

FIGS. 2a and 2a' are scanning electron microscope (SEM) views of a thick high aspect-ratio one-port lateral tunable interdigitated silver capacitor fabricated using the method illustrated in FIGS. 1a-e;

FIGS. 2b and 2b' are SEM views of a thick high aspect-ratio two-port lateral tunable interdigitated silver capacitor fabricated using the method illustrated in FIGS. 1a-e;

FIG. 3 illustrates measured Q of a 0.4 pF lateral tunable interdigitated silver capacitor fabricated on an Avatrel™ diaphragm illustrated in FIGS. 2a and 2a';

FIG. 4 shows a C-V tuning curve of the tunable silver capacitor illustrated in FIGS. 2a and 2a';

FIG. 5 is a SEM view of a 40 μm thick, 0.6nH silver inductor fabricated using the method illustrated in FIGS. 1a-e;

FIG. 6 illustrates measured and simulated Q of the silver inductor;

FIG. 7 illustrates measured Q and inductance of a 32nH silver inductor;

FIG. 8a is a SEM view of a 32nH silver inductor fabricated using the method illustrated in FIGS. 1a-1e;

FIG. 8b is a micrograph of the silver inductor taken from backside of the wafer;

FIG. 9 is a SEM view of the third order elliptic filter fabricated using the method illustrated in FIGS. 1a-1e;

FIG. 10 illustrates measured S_{21} of a third order elliptic filter fabricated on Avatrel diaphragm (shown in FIG. 9) and silicon, showing an insertion loss of 0.9 dB on Avatrel and 3.6 dB on CMOS grade silicon;

FIG. 11 illustrates measured S_{21} of two identical filters fabricated on the same wafer, one packaged using the fabrication method shown in FIGS. 1a-1h, showing no additional loss for the packaged filter;

FIG. 12 is a SEM view of the packaged filter;

FIG. 13 is a SEM view of a tunable elliptic filter using the method illustrated in FIGS. 1a-e; and

FIG. 14 illustrates measured S_{21} and S_{11} of the filter shown in FIG. 13.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Disclosed is the use of high aspect-ratio metal micromachining for implementing very high quality factor (Q) tunable and fixed passive devices 10, such as capacitors 10, and low insertion loss bandpass fixed and tunable LC filters 10. Aspect ratio is defined as the ratio of the out-of-plane thickness of the device to the smallest lateral gap size. As disclosed herein, high aspect-ratio silver (Ag) micromachining is used to create lateral tunable capacitors 10, high-Q two-port tunable capacitors 10, record high-Q inductors 10, and bandpass filters 10. Losses resulting from the use of silicon (Si) as a substrate are

eliminated by using micromachining techniques. Using the disclosed CMOS-compatible fabrication methods **30**, a third order fixed-frequency elliptic LC filter **10** was fabricated, which exhibits an insertion loss of 0.9 dB at 1.2 GHz. A tunable filter **10** was fabricated using the disclosed fabrication method **30** that exhibited an insertion loss of 4.0 dB at 830 MHz with a bandwidth of 70 MHz. Wafer-level polymer packaging of the filter **10** did not cause any additional loss.

Fabrication

Exemplary methods **30** for fabricating and encapsulating (packaging) tunable and fixed silver passives **10**, inductors **10** and filters **10** are shown in FIGS. **1a-h**. As is shown in FIG. **1a**, a silicon substrate **11** is provided **31**. The substrate **11** is passivated **32** with a thick dielectric layer **12**. Avatrel™ polymer **12** from Promerus may be used for this purpose because of its low permittivity and loss tangent. Next, a routing metal layer **14** is deposited (evaporated) **33** and patterned **34** (2 μm titanium/silver, for example). As is shown in FIG. **1b**, a dielectric layer **15** is then applied **35** and patterned **36**. As is shown in FIG. **1c**, a thick electroplating mold **16** is then applied **37** and patterned **38**. As is shown in FIG. **1d**, a thick (40 μm, for example) silver layer **17** is then electroplated **39** into NR4-8000P negative-tone photoresist from Futurrex, for example, used as an electroplating mold **16**. As is shown in FIG. **1e**, devices are released **40** from the substrate **11** and dielectric layer **12**. Devices may be released **40** using either wet release (FIG. **1e**) or dry release (FIG. **1e'**). Inductors **10** as well as fixed and tunable capacitors **10** may be simultaneously fabricated using the exemplary methods **30**.

The released devices **10** are then wafer-level packaged **41-43** as shown in FIGS. **1f-1h**. This may be done as disclosed by P. Monajemi, et al., in "A low-cost wafer-level packaging technology," *IEEE International Conference on Microelectromechanical Systems*, Miami, Fla., January 2005, pp. 634-637, for example. A thermally-decomposable sacrificial polymer **18**, such as Unity® (available from Promerus LLC, Brecksville, Ohio, 44141), is applied and patterned **41** (FIG. **1f**). Then, an over-coat polymer **19** (Avatrel™, for example), which is thermally stable at the decomposition temperature of the decomposable sacrificial polymer **18**, is spin-coated and patterned **42** (FIG. **1g**). The sacrificial polymer **18** may be decomposed **43** at 180° C., for example (FIG. **1h**). As discussed in the P. Monajemi, et al. paper, the resulting gaseous products diffuse out through a solid Avatrel™ over-coat polymer **19** with no perforations.

As is shown in FIG. **1h**, the loss normally caused by the silicon substrate **11** may be eliminated, if necessary, by selectively backside etching **44** the silicon **11** underneath the passive devices **10** to form an optional backside cavity **20**, leaving behind a thin diaphragm of passivation dielectric **12** (polymer membrane). Furthermore, as is shown in FIGS. **1e** and **1e'**, the tunable capacitor device **10** may be configured as either one-port devices **10** or two-port devices **10**.

An exemplary one-port device **10** is illustrated in FIGS. **2a** and **2a'**. An exemplary two-port device **10** is illustrated in FIGS. **2b** and **2b'**. FIG. **2a** shows a one-port device **10** wherein a movable port of a tunable capacitor **24** and a movable port of an actuator **25** are electrically coupled by way of a solid conductive shuttle **23** that is connected to ground **13**. FIG. **2b** shows a two-port device **10** wherein the tunable capacitor **24** is electrically decoupled (isolated) from the actuator **25** and the ground **13** using a dielectric **15** that mechanically connects the isolated movable port of the capacitor **24** to the grounded movable port of the actuator **25**.

The silver passive devices **10** have a very small series resistance due to the high conductivity of electroplated silver, and thus can exhibit very high Q. Therefore, special care must

be taken in measuring the Q. On-wafer S-parameter measurements of fabricated devices **10** have been carried out using a hp8510C vector network analyzer and Cascade GSG infinity (I-50) microprobes. Accurate measurement of Q in excess of 80 calls for a very thorough calibration. Calibration was done using both SOLT and LRRM calibration procedures and the pad parasitics were not de-embedded to avoid over estimation of Q. Also, to ensure repeatability in the measurements, the high-Q passive devices **10** were measured several times, and each time the calibration was redone. The deviation of the measurement values is within 10% for Q in excess of 100.

Microelectromechanical Lateral Tunable Capacitors

The above-described methods **30** may be used to fabricate voltage tunable micromechanical capacitor devices **10**, for example. FIGS. **2a** and **2a'** show SEM views of an exemplary high aspect-ratio 40 μm thick silver tunable lateral one-port interdigitated capacitor device **10** comprising a number of individual fingers. The number of the interdigitated fingers defines the capacitance value, given a specific thickness and capacitive gap for the device. FIG. **2a'** is an enlarged view of the lower right portion of FIG. **2a**. A dual gap actuation scheme, where the capacitive gap **29** is smaller than the actuation gap **29a**, was chosen to obtain the highest tuning range.

An exemplary voltage tunable micromechanical one-port capacitor device **10** comprises a substrate **11** having a dielectric layer **12** disposed thereon. A routing layer **14** may be optionally disposed on the dielectric layer **12**. A fixed interdigitated conductive capacitor plate **21** is disposed on routing layer **14**. A fixed interdigitated conductive actuator plate **22** is disposed on the routing layer **14**. A laterally movable conductive shuttle **23** is disposed between the fixed interdigitated capacitor plate **21** and the fixed interdigitated actuator plate **22**. The laterally movable shuttle **23** holds the movable interdigitated plates of the tunable capacitor **24** and the movable interdigitated plates of the actuator **25**. The interdigitated movable plates of the capacitor and actuator **24**, **25** and the shuttle **23** are separated from the substrate **11** by a gap **26**. The tuning voltage of the actuator **25** is determined by the stiffness of spring **27** coupled to the movable shuttle **23**.

FIGS. **2b** and **2b'** show SEM views of a two-port (isolated) high aspect-ratio 20 μm thick silver tunable lateral capacitor **10**. Silicon dioxide may be used to isolate the capacitor from the movable actuator **25** while providing a mechanical connection between them. The shuttle **23** is separated into two parts that are electrically isolated by a gap **28**.

More particularly, as is shown in FIGS. **2b** and **2b'** the capacitor **10** comprises a substrate **11** having a dielectric layer **12** disposed thereon. A fixed interdigitated conductive capacitor plate **21** is disposed on the dielectric layer **12**. A fixed interdigitated conductive actuator plate **22** is disposed on the dielectric layer **12**. A laterally movable conductive shuttle **23** is provided that comprises a laterally movable interdigitated conductive capacitor plate **24** disposed between the fixed capacitor plate **21** and the movable actuator plate **25**, a laterally movable interdigitated conductive actuator plate **25** disposed between the movable capacitor plate **24** and the fixed actuator plate **22**, and a movable dielectric layer **15** disposed between the movable capacitor plate **24** and the movable actuator plate **25**, providing mechanical connection between them.

Regarding materials that may be employed to fabricate the capacitors **10**, the substrate **11** may be silicon, CMOS, BiCMOS, gallium arsenide, indium phosphide, glass, ceramic, silicon carbide, sapphire, organic or polymer. The conductive layers **21**, **22**, **23**, **24**, and **25** may be silver, gold, aluminum, nickel or copper. The dielectric layers **12**, **15** may be air, silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, hafnium dioxide, zirconium

oxide or low-loss polymer. The routing metal layer **14** may include polysilicon, silver, gold, aluminum, nickel, and copper.

The interdigitated fingers of the capacitor can be coated **45** with a low-loss dielectric **46** (Parylene, for example) after the device **10** is released to increase the capacitance value, as shown in FIG. **1e**". Parylene polymer can be used for this purpose as it conformally coats the released device and can be deposited at low temperature.

FIG. **3** shows the extracted Q of the capacitor **10** shown in FIGS. **2a** and **2a'**, showing $Q > 100$ up to 3 GHz and a self resonance frequency (SRF) above 6 GHz. The Q and the capacitance (C) are extracted from the measured S-parameter using the formulas:

$$Q = \frac{\text{Im}(Y_{11})}{\text{Re}(Y_{11})}, \text{ and } C = \frac{\text{Im}(Y_{11})}{\omega(1 - \text{Re}(Y_{11}))} \quad (1)$$

where, ω is the angular frequency. The size of the actuation gap **29a** of this capacitor is about three times the size of the sense gap **29**, and therefore the tuning range of this capacitor **10** is ideally infinite with the application of 150V. The capacitor **10** exhibits a tuning of 3.3:1 with the application of 100V. A C-V tuning curve for this capacitor **10** is shown in FIG. **4**.

Tuning voltages of these capacitors **10** are high due to the conservative design of the size of the actuation gap **29a**, and can be reduced by decreasing the size of the actuation gap **29a** and the width of the spring **27**. Also, the high frequency Q of these capacitors **10** is low because of the series parasitic inductance of the folded springs **27**, which significantly lowers the SRF. Use of non-folded springs **27** considerably improves the high frequency behavior of these tunable capacitors **10**.

Micromechanical Lateral Switches

The above-described methods **30** may be also used to fabricate micromechanical switch devices **10**, for example. The switch structure can be the same as that of the one-port and two-port tunable capacitor. Therefore, the switch comprises: a substrate **11**, a dielectric layer disposed on the substrate **12**; a fixed interdigitated conductive switch plate disposed on the dielectric layer **21**; a fixed interdigitated conductive actuator plate disposed on the dielectric layer **22**; and a laterally movable conductive shuttle **23** disposed between the fixed interdigitated switch plate **21** and the fixed interdigitated actuator plate **22** that interconnects the laterally movable interdigitated switch plates **24** with the laterally movable interdigitated actuator plates **25**.

The only difference between a tunable capacitor and a switch is that, in the switch device **10**, the voltage applied to the actuator is high enough to fully close the switch gap **29**. In this case, the switch becomes a contact ohmic switch. If capacitive switches are desired, a dielectric layer **45** (Parylene, for example) can be applied on the device **10** to coat it and avoid an ohmic contact when the switch is on, as shown in FIG. **1e**".

High-Q Inductors

Due to extreme reduction of both the metal loss and substrate loss, fabricated inductors **10** have exceptionally high Q. FIG. **5** shows a SEM view of a 40 μm thick 0.6nH inductor **10** that exhibits a high Q of >200 at 8 GHz. The S-parameters of this inductor **10** were simulated in Sonnet, using a Sonnet thick metal model. The simulated Q validates the accuracy of the high measured Q as shown in FIG. **6**. It is believed that this is the highest measured embedded Q to date for spiral inductors **10** at such a high frequency.

To explore the effect of using silver on reduction of the metal loss, an eight-turn 32nH inductor **10** was fabricated. The fabricated inductor **10** exhibits a high Q of 35 at 1.2 GHz, with a SRF of larger than 3 GHz as shown in FIG. **7**. FIG. **8a** shows a SEM view of this inductor **10** along and FIG. **8b** shows a micrograph of the inductor **10** taken from the backside of the wafer showing the device **10** on an Avatrel diaphragm **12**.

Fixed Bandpass Filter

A third-order elliptic LC filter **10** was designed and fabricated using the above-discussed method **30**. The filter **10** was designed to have 300 MHz bandwidth (BW) at the center frequency of 1 GHz. FIG. **10** shows the measured S_{21} of two identical filters **10**, one fabricated on an Avatrel™ diaphragm **12** (silicon **11** was removed from the backside), and the other fabricated on a Avatrel™ **12** passivated CMOS grade silicon substrate **11** (silicon was not removed). The fabricated filter **10** on the Avatrel™ diaphragm **12** exhibits a very low insertion loss of 0.9 dB at 1.2 GHz when terminated to 50 Ω , which corresponds to an inductor Q of 60 and a capacitor Q of 100 at 1.2 GHz. The identical filter **10** on passivated silicon has an insertion loss of 3.6 dB. A SEM view of the fabricated filter **10** is shown in FIG. **9**. With a capacitive gap of 3.5 μm , the LC filter **10** occupies a die area of 3 mm by 3 mm (FIG. **9**).

The fabricated filter **10** on passivated silicon substrate **11** was encapsulated using the fabrication method shown in FIGS. **1g** and **1h** to provide a semi-hermetic sealing for the device **10**. The measured frequency responses of two identical filters **10**, one encapsulated (packaged) and one non-encapsulated (unpackaged) are shown in FIG. **11**. The semi-hermetically encapsulated filter **10** does not show any additional insertion loss. A SEM view of the packaged filter **10** is shown in FIG. **12**.

Microelectromechanical Voltage-Tunable Bandpass Filter

Using the above-discussed method **30**, an integrated tunable lumped-element filter **10** at 831 MHz with a 3 dB-bandwidth of 77 MHz (9% bandwidth) and an embedded insertion loss of 4.0 dB is fabricated. Both two-port and one-port tunable capacitors **10** fabricated using the disclosed method **30** are incorporated in the filter **10** to achieve continuous frequency tuning. The fixed plates of the tunable capacitors **10** were connected to the inductors to make tunable lumped inductor-capacitor tank circuits **10**. The tunable filter **10** comprises four tunable tank circuits connected together in an elliptic configuration. It is to be understood that the inductors may be planar, solenoid type or transmission lines. In the fabricated filter, spiral type inductors were used. FIG. **13** shows a SEM view of this filter **10**. The measured S-parameters of the filter **10** are shown in FIG. **14**.

Thus, high-Q micromachined silver tunable and fixed passive and filter devices **10** have been disclosed. High aspect-ratio silver technology was used to improve the metal loss of the passive devices **10** at RF frequency. A 0.4 pF tunable capacitor **10** shows an embedded $Q > 250$ at 1 GHz, and a tuning of 2.3:1. A 1 nH inductor **10** fabricated using the same technique exhibits $Q > 150$ in 8-23 GHz range. A third-order elliptic filter **10** shows an insertion loss of 0.9 dB at 1.2 GHz. Wafer-level polymer packaging of the filter **10** did not cause any additional loss.

It is to be understood that the above-described embodiments are merely illustrative of some of the many specific embodiments that represent applications of the principles discussed above. Clearly, numerous and other arrangements can be readily devised by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A voltage tunable micromechanical capacitor apparatus comprising:

- a substrate;
- a dielectric layer disposed on the substrate;
- a fixed interdigitated conductive capacitor plate disposed on the dielectric layer;
- a fixed interdigitated conductive actuator plate disposed on the dielectric layer; and
- a laterally movable conductive shuttle disposed between the fixed interdigitated capacitor plate and the fixed interdigitated actuator plate that interconnects a laterally movable interdigitated capacitor plate with a laterally movable interdigitated actuator plate.

2. The apparatus recited in claim **1** wherein the shuttle comprises:

- the laterally movable interdigitated conductive capacitor plate disposed between the fixed capacitor plate and the movable shuttle;
- the laterally movable interdigitated conductive actuator plate disposed between the movable capacitor plate and the fixed actuator plate; and
- a movable dielectric layer disposed between the movable capacitor plate and the movable actuator plate, providing mechanical connection between them.

3. The apparatus recited in claim **1** wherein the movable capacitor plate and actuator plate are separated from the dielectric layer by a gap.

4. The apparatus recited in claim **1** wherein the substrate has a backside cavity closely formed under the conductive interdigitated plates to reduce the substrate loss.

5. The apparatus recited in claim **1** wherein the substrate is selected from a group including silicon, CMOS, BiCMOS, gallium arsenide, indium phosphide, glass, ceramic, silicon carbide, sapphire, organic and polymer.

6. The apparatus recited in claim **1** wherein the conductive layer is selected from a group including silver, gold, aluminum, nickel and copper.

7. The apparatus recited in claim **1** wherein the dielectric layer is selected from a group including silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, hafnium dioxide, zirconium oxide and low-loss polymer.

8. The apparatus recited in claim **1** wherein the gap between the fixed and movable plates of the capacitor is smaller than the gap between the fixed and movable plates of the actuator.

9. Apparatus recited in claim **1** further comprising a dielectric layer that coats the conductive layer to further increase the capacitance.

10. Apparatus recited in claim **1** further comprising:

- a first conductive layer disposed on the dielectric layer that forms a routing layer;
- a second dielectric layer disposed on the first conductive layer and patterned to create access points and support points; and
- wherein the conductive layer comprises a spiral inductor that is connected to the fixed interdigitated capacitor plate to create a voltage tunable inductor-capacitor tank circuit.

11. The apparatus recited in claim **10** wherein the routing conductive layer is selected from a group including polysilicon, silver, gold, aluminum, nickel, and copper.

12. The apparatus recited in claim **10** wherein the second dielectric layer is selected from a group including air, silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, hafnium dioxide, zirconium oxide, and polymer.

13. Apparatus recited in claim **1** wherein the conductive layer comprises a transmission line inductor that is connected to the fixed interdigitated capacitor plate to create a voltage tunable inductor-capacitor tank circuit.

14. The apparatus recited in claim **1** further comprising:

- a first conductive layer disposed on the dielectric layer that forms a routing layer;
- a second dielectric layer disposed on the first conductive layer and patterned to create access points and support points; and

wherein the conductive layer and the routing layer form a fixed capacitor that is connected to the fixed interdigitated capacitor plate to create a larger tunable capacitor.

15. The apparatus recited in claim **14** wherein the routing conductive layer is selected from a group including polysilicon, silver, gold, aluminum, nickel, and copper.

16. The apparatus recited in claim **14** wherein the second dielectric layer is selected from a group including air, silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, hafnium dioxide, zirconium oxide, and polymer.

17. The apparatus recited in claim **1** further comprising: an encapsulating layer disposed on the dielectric layer that forms a semi-hermetic cavity surrounding the capacitor plate, the actuator plate and the shuttle.

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